

Wisconsin Wildlife Services Cooperative Monkeypox Surveillance 2003

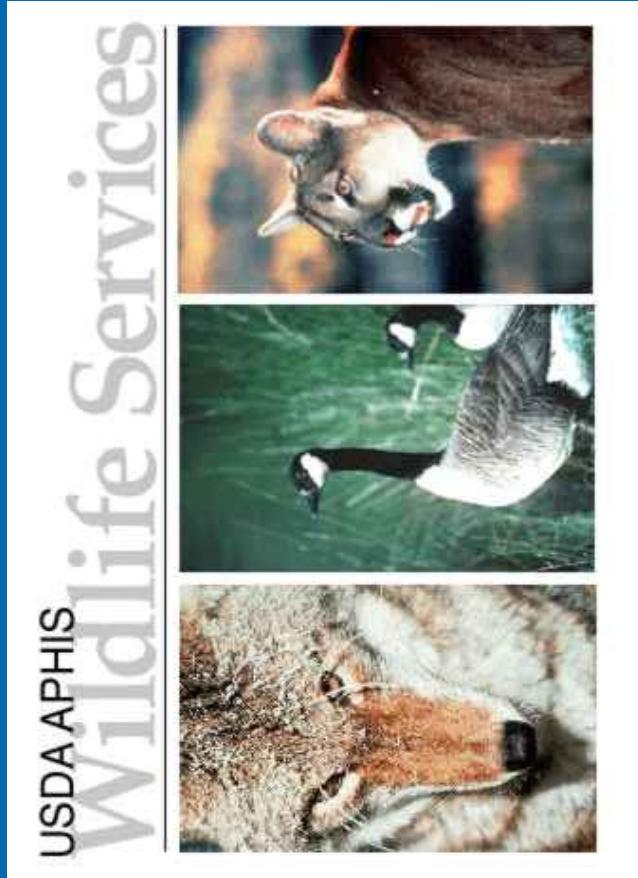


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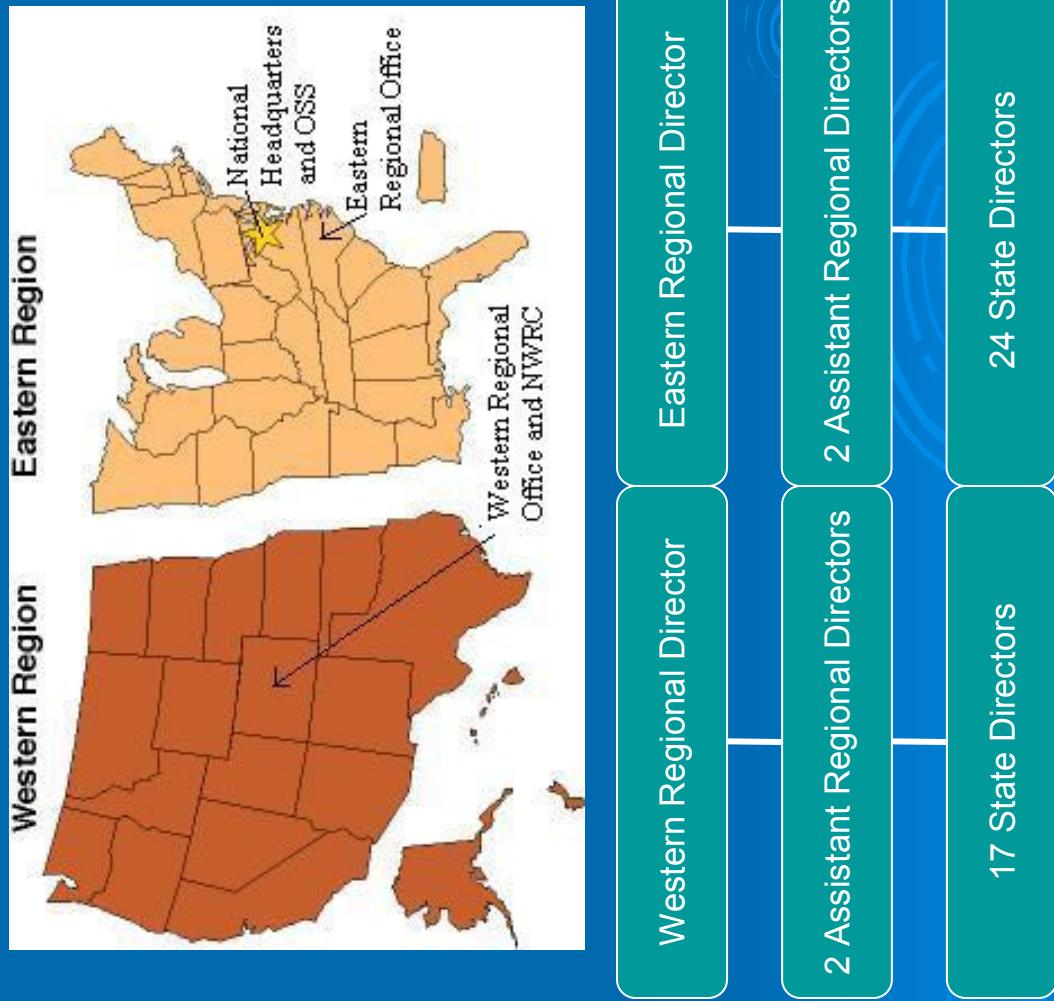
Mission and Vision:

- Provide Federal leadership and assistance in managing wildlife conflicts between humans and wildlife.
- Human/wildlife conflicts occur whenever humans or wildlife have an adverse impact on the other.
- Resources protected by Wildlife Services (WS) include: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Public health and safety, and Property.



Organizational Structure of WS

- WS National Headquarters in DC and Operational Support Staff (OSS) in Maryland.
- WS Operations is split into Eastern and Western Regions.
- Each State has an operational WS Program.
- WS National Wildlife Research Center (NWRC) is located in Fort Collins, Colorado.



Interagency Cooperative Planning for Monkeypox Threat

➤ Interagency Coordination Meeting in Wisconsin

- Strategic planning and brainstorming
- WS requested to assist with surveillance trapping

➤ Operational Preparation

- Scientific Collection Permit from WDNR
- Animal Care requirements by WDNR fulfilled
- WS/UJSHC Study Plan
- Permission from property owners
- Smallpox vaccinations offered
- Protection supplies provided
- Purchase equipment and supplies

Wildlife Services Surveillance

- Target wild rodents, insectivores, lagomorphs and other small mammals.
- 100 Sherman/Tomahawk live traps for 5 day and night periods per site or until 60 animals captured.
- 95% Confidence of monkeypox detection at 5% + prevalence.



A cooperative monkeypox monitoring effort between USGS-NWHC and USDA WSS in WI and IL.

Species	Wisconsin (6 sites)	Illinois (3 sites)
Virginia opossum	4	3
Northern short-tailed shrew	3	0
Raccoon	0	11
Striped skunk	1	1
Southern flying squirrel	1	0
Eastern gray squirrel	48	0
Eastern chipmunk	19	0
Thirteen-lined ground squirrel	3	0
Woodchuck	1	0
Voles	53	1
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i> or <i>P. leucopus</i>	20	17
House mouse	47	3
Norway rat	1	1
Eastern cottontail	1	0
Total	202	37



Preliminary results from the USHC indicated that monkeypox was not transmitted to native wildlife populations



Gambian Giant Pouched Rat Eradication Project



- Grassy Key, Monroe County
- WS is conducting Gambian giant pouched rat eradication in cooperation with Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; Water Districts; USFWS; Nature Conservancy; and CDC.
- WS operations and the National Wildlife Research Center (NWRC) conducted research to develop methods and bait delivery systems.

The Gambian giant pouched rat is among the largest members of the rat family, reaching weights of 3 kg. In the late 1990's about 8 rats escaped into the wild on Grassy Key. An active breeding population now exists.



If this invasive species becomes established on the mainland, the potential destruction to human health, property, agriculture, and natural resources could be devastating.

Photos by J. Woolard

Toxic baits potentially offer an effective and efficient means to remove Gambian giant pouched rats. Zinc phosphide was tested and found to be very effective on the rats compared to other rodenticides.



Photo by J. Woolard

A variety of traps from around the world were considered for trapping Gambian giant pouched rats. Compared to toxic baits, trapping was deemed too labor-intensive because of the need for trap saturation and trap disruption by nontarget species.



Photos by R. Engeman

The bait stations, developed by WS, are tamper-resistant and reasonably inaccessible to non-target species.



Monkey Pox?
That Is The Last Time
I'll Answer A Personal Ad
In The Inter-species
Dating Section

OpEdArt.com